

# Understanding Lord SHIVA The MahaRudra Devaru

(as per Madhva sampradaya)





**Hari SARvottama – VaAyu JeEvottama**  
**for novice understanding**

(<https://www.bhargavasarma.blogspot.com>)

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**The MahaRudra Devaru**

(as per Madhva sampradaya)

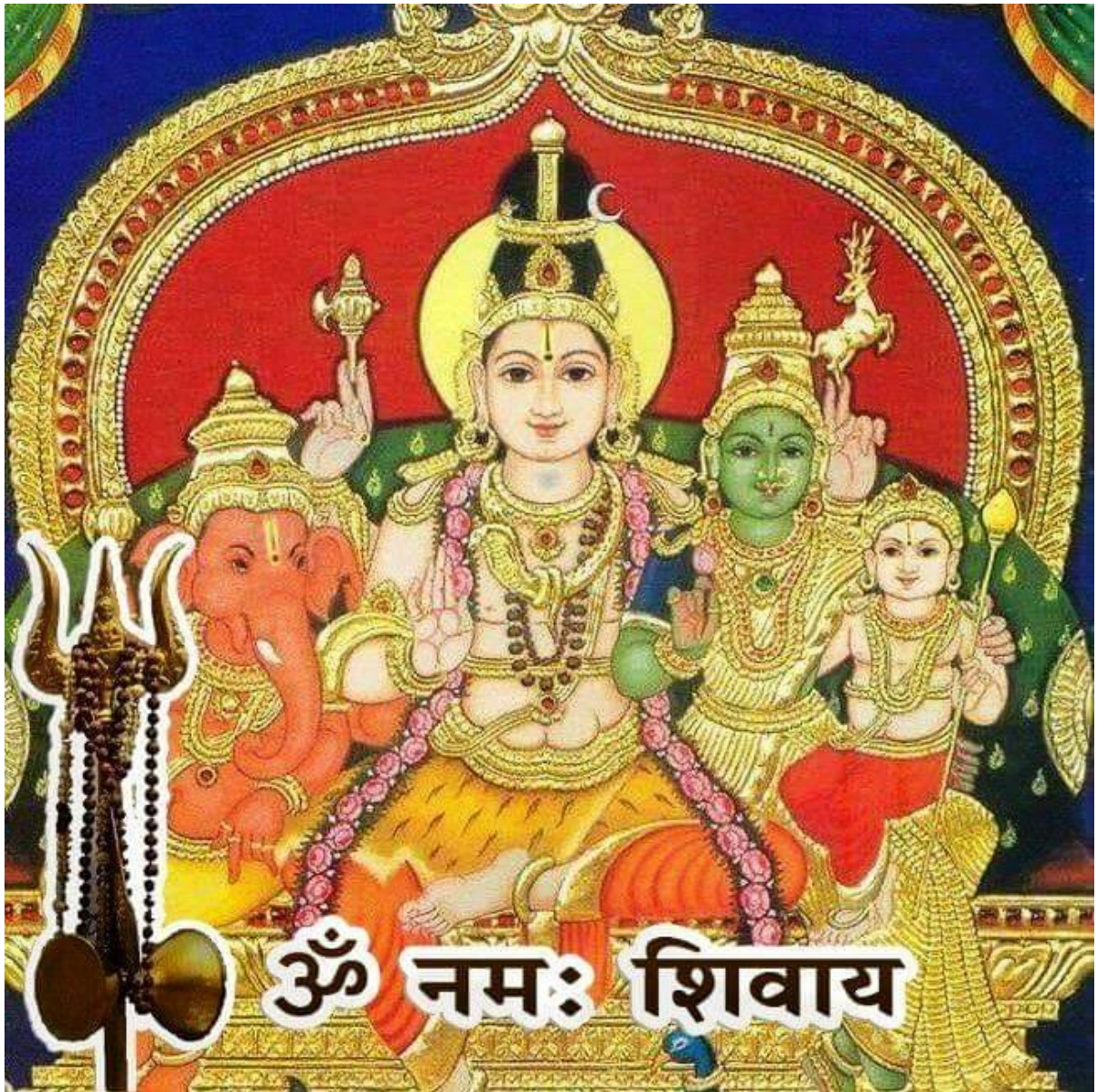
ॐ नमः शिवाय



॥ शिव ध्यान मन्त्र ॥

ध्येयः पञ्चमुखो रुद्रः  
स्फटिकामलकान्तिमान् ।  
विद्युच्छुभ्रासितरजःश्यामान्यस्यमुखानितु  
जटावबद्धेन्दुकलः प्रियायुङ्नागभूषणः॥





**SHIVA** means mangalakara, subha, one who is incredibly and ever auspicious (Sadashiva); pure, sacred and selfless.

**RUDRA** - Soon after His birth Shiva started crying/roaring fiercely (Roudra) hence called Rudra (**Rodanaat-Rudra**). RUDRA is one of the several thousand names of Lord Vishnu. Sri Vishnu Sahasranama Stothram eulogizes Lord Vishnu as "**Rudro baHu-sHiraA babHrur visHvayoniH sHuchsHravaaH...**" the one who is the eliminator of all agonies and sorrows.

**SHANKARA** - One who gives peace; In Bhagawadgita-Vibhoothi Yoga, Lord Sri Krishna says that He is Sankara among the Ekaadasa Rudras.

**SHAMBHU** - He is called Shambhuh because he is full of bliss (Satyam-Sivam-Sundaram); bestower of peace, prosperity and happiness.

**HARA** - Lord Shiva is also popularly addressed as HARA (Hara-Hara-Mahadev) the destroyer. Sri Rudra Dwadasanaama stothra eulogizes Rudra as "**Navamanthu Haram Devam**" In Chaturvimshati Kesavanaama we find Lord Vishnu addressed as Hara (Haraye Namah) the one who steals our ignorance.

**UGHRA** - As LayakaAraka, Rudra is ferocious; fearless; mighty; who not only destroys creation as per the directions of Supreme God Vishnu (with Sankarshana as Antharyaami) but also destroys both internal and external enemies; provides cure for all maladies. As Maha Rudra, he is eliminator of agonies and sorrows.

**UGRAH** - what does it indicate?

In Supreme sense UGRAH is one of the several thousand attributes of Supreme God Vishnu; it doesn't mean Vishnu is Ugrah swaroopa.

In fact, He is utmost Shanta Swaroopa/Shanta Swabhaava. **ShaantaAkaaram BhujagaSayanam PadmaNabham...**

He is an embodiment/personification of peace (Saanta). But, when situation arises/warrants He becomes UGRAM VEERAM MAHA VISHNUM....

who is ferocious and heroic;

who is Maha Vishnu;

who is radiant and glowing from all sides;

who is omnipresent;

who is terrific;

who is adorable;

who bestows auspiciousness and

who is the death of death personified;

"I surrender and bow to such God VISHNU who is Narasimha;

UGRA naamaka Rudra is one of the Ekaadasa Rudras whose  
Antaryaami is Lord SriManNaaraayana;

**VIRINCHI THANAYA** - Son of Lord Brahma;

**VAMADEVA** - The one who is very handsome, fair and pleasant. Vaama also means left; it is said that Lord Shiva always has Lord Vishnu to his left; Vaamadeva (facing north) is one of the five faces in the symbolism of Lord Shiva;

**SADHYOJATHA** - the one who instantly emerged out from Lord Brahma. Modest and benevolent God, Lord Shiva the one who instantly (Kshipra) responds to the prayers of his devotees; Sadyojatha (facing west) is one of the five faces in the symbolism of Lord Shiva;

**SARANGAPANI** - One who holds a Deer in one of his hands in the symbolism of Lord Shiva who is Chaturbhuja;

**PINAKAPANI** - the one who is armed with a mighty bow (Dhanus) called PINAKA;

**PANCHANANA** (Five faces of Lord Shiva);

- Eeshaana (facing skyward);
- Tatpurusha (facing east);



- Aghora (facing south);
  - Vaamadeva (facing north) and
  - Sadyojatha (facing west);
- > with each face having three eyes;



**VYOMAKESA** - the one who has long matted hair spread in the vast sky (Vyomakesha) holding Vishnu Padodbhavi holy Ganga on his head (Gangadhara);

Shiva is also called as **KAPARDHI** the one who has braided/knotted hair;

**DHURJATI** is another name of Lord Shiva with similar meaning;

**EESHAANA** - One of the Ashta Dikkpaalakas; guardian of the north-east direction;

**NEELAKANTA/NEELAGREEVA** - Throat blue in colour because He swallowed Halahala with the anugraha of Vaayu Devaru;

**CHANDRASEKHARA** > because Lord Shiva gave refuge to Moon (Chandra) from the curse of Daksha Prajapathi and allowed Chandra to stay on his head, thenceforth came to be known as Chandrasekhara

### **SYMBOLISM OF LORD SHIVA** (in brief)

Though Lord Shiva is worshiped in Linga roopa, He is depicted as...

a gigantic; dynamic and charming personality (**Sundara**);

pure white (**Suddha Sphatika**) crystal clear in colour;

having serene looks in a yogic posture;

always in meditation;

wearing the skin of a tiger;

body smeared with Bhasma (white ash) with

mendicant/detached demeanor having...

Three eyes (**Thrinethra**):

- Surya in his right eye
- Chandra in his left eye and
- Agni in his third eye in between the eye brows.

Five faces (**Panchaanana**);

Long matted hair spread in the vast sky (**Vyomakesha**)

holding Vishnu Padodbhavi holy Ganga on his head (**Gangadhara**);

Throat in blue colour (**Neelakanta/Neelagreeva**) because he swallowed poison;

Adored with serpent around his neck (**SarpabHooshana**);

Crescent Moon on his head (**Chandrasedhara**);

Vaahana (mount/vehicle): Vrushabha (the sacred Bull) –  
**Nandi Vaahana**;

**Thrisoola** (Trident) as his weapon;

Holding a small drum (**DaMrum**) in his hand...

Lord Shiva is always depicted as both a Yogi as well as a householder with Goddess Parvathi Devi always by his side inseparable.

Lord Rudra is also depicted as **Chaturbhuja** having four hands with

- Varada mudra;
- Abhaya mudra in two hands;
- Thrisoola in one hand and
- Deer (**Sarangapani**) in another.

Umapati RudraAntargatha

BharatheeramanaMukhyaPranaAntargatha Sri

JayapathiSankarshanaArpanamasthu;

## **Understanding Lord SHIVA - The Maha Rudra**

(continuation...)

### **EkaAdasa Rudras**

They are a class of Vedic Deities eleven (11) in number with each of them representing certain aspect of Lord Shiva the Maha Rudra.



Their nomenclatures differ in different sacred texts and puranas and there is no unanimity in the list. May be they are the same set known by various names.

In Bhagawadgita (Vibhoothi Yoga), Lord Sri Krishna says that He is Sankara among the Ekaadasa Rudras.

List of Ekaadasa Rudras according to **Harikathaamruthasaara** are...

**Bheema, Raivata, Oja, Ajaikapaat, Mahaan, Bahuroopa, Bhava, Vaamadeva, Ugra, Vrushaakapi, Ahirbudhni.**

Out of these **Mahaan** naamaka Rudra is considered as **Umaapathi**, Maha Rudra.

Antharyaami Devata of these Ekaadasa Rudras is Lord Vishnu in the following names....

- RAAMA (Antharyaami of Bheema)
- ACHYUTA (Antharyaami of Raivata)
- PURUSHOTTAMA (Antharyaami of Oja)
- GOVINDA (Antharyaami of Ajaikapaat)
- VAAMANA (Antharyaami of Mahaan)
- SHRISHA (Antharyaami of Bahuroopa)
- SRIKANTA (Antharyaami of Bhava)
- VISWASAKSHI (Antharyaami of Vaamadeva)
- NAARAYANA (Antharyaami of Ugra)
- MADHURIPU (Antharyaami of Vrushaakapi)
- ANIRUDDHA (Antharyaami of Ahirbudhni)

(names mentioned in brackets are Ekaadasa Rudras)

Along with Dwaadasa (12) Aadityas + Ashta (8) Vasus + Prajapathi + Vashatkara they form a significant group of 33 principal demi-Gods.

[nārāyaṇād dvādaśādityā rudrā vasavas sarvāṇi ca chandāṃsi !

Dwadasa Aadityas', Ekaadasa Rudras', Ashta Vasus', Chandas... all have emanated from the Primordial Supreme God NAARAYANA;]

### Shiva's family

Initially Lord Shiva married Sati Devi daughter of Daksha Prajapathi but, after the episode of Daksha Yajna He married Parvathi Devi.

Shiva's family comprise of Lord Shiva; Goddess Parvathi Devi (Umadevi) his consort; Lord Ganesha (Vinayaka) and Lord Subramanya (Shanmukha) depicted as their sons; Nandi (Nandeeshwara) as his mount.





## **Incarnations of Lord Shiva**

Some of the incarnations (avathara/amsha) of Lord Shiva are...



- Dakshinamurthy;
- Veerabhadra,
- Sage Durvasa;
- Ashwattama,
- Sukha Muni (son of Lord & Sage Sri Vedavyasa)

## **Worship of Lord Shiva**

### **Anusandhana...**

Shiva (Rudra) to be worshiped with proper Anusandhana...

"Hari Sarvottama - Vaayu Jeevottama"

Sri Rudraanthargatha - Bharatheeramana Mukhya

Praanaanthargatha - Sankarshana roopi Paramaatma (Lord Vishnu)

### **Panchaakshari:**

"Na-mah-Si-vaa-ya" known as Panchaakshari (having five syllables) is revered as one of the most popular manthras dedicated to Lord Shiva.

In Bhooloka Lord Shiva is worshiped in Linga roopa due to a curse from Sage Brugu. Since then Shiva Linga has become a symbol of Lord Shiva that is being worshiped in temples. His abode is Kailasa Parvatha.

### **Shiva is fond of?**

Lord Shiva is called Abhisheka (anointing) Priya and Stothra Priya. He is fond of worshiping Him with...

- Abhisheka;
- Bilva Pathra;
- chanting of his name (Panchakshari manthra);
- worshiping during Pradosha time (with Sankarshana as Antharyaami)



## **Shiva's worship calendar**

While Lord Shiva to be worshiped on a daily basis as per proper anusandhana/taratamya, some of the important days earmarked for His worship are...

- Monday (Soma Vaara/Induvaara);
- Pradosha time;
- Maha Pradosha-13th lunar day (Trayodasi) of both Sukla & Krishna Paksha;
- Soma Pradosha (Pradosha associated with Monday);
- Shani Pradosha (Pradosha associated with Saturday);

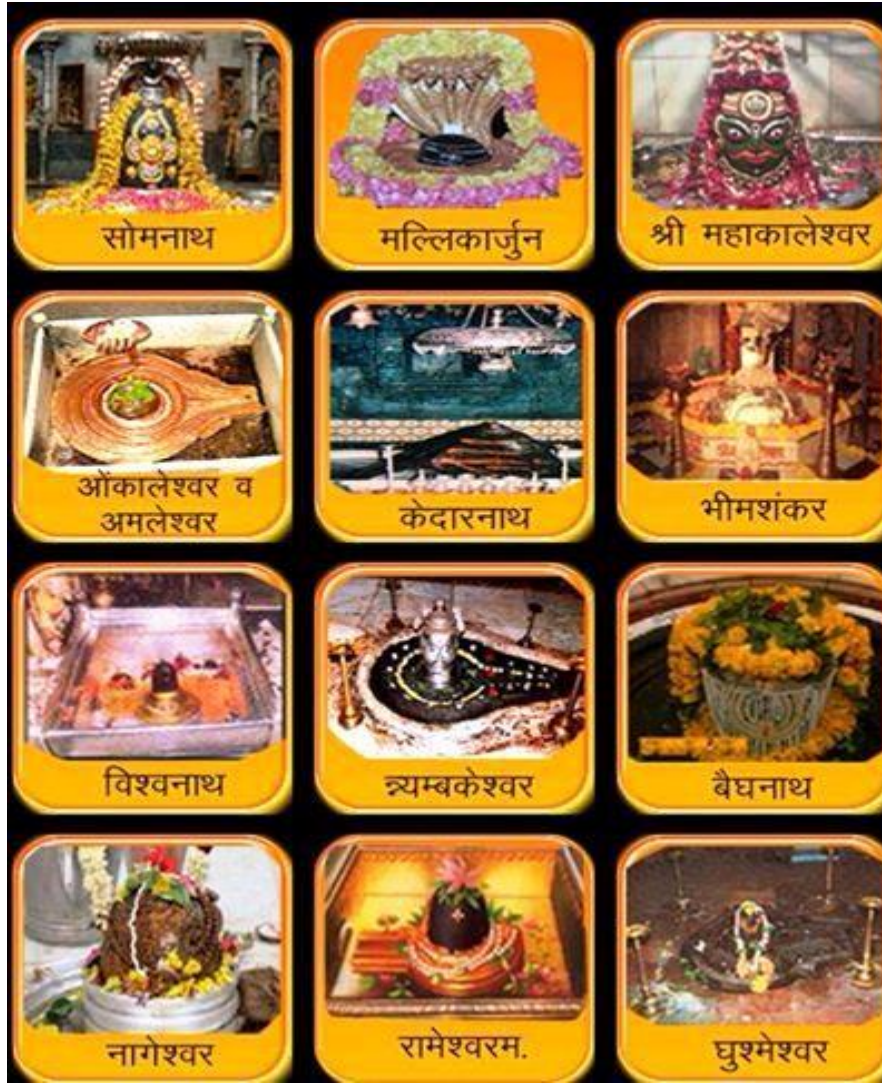
- Maasa Shivarathri day (14th lunar day of dark fortnight – Chaturdasi);
- Karthika maasa;
- Maha Shivarathri (Maagha Maasa)
- On the day coinciding with Ardra Nakshathra;

## **SHIVA KSHETHRAS**

### **Jyothirlinga Kshethras**

1. Somnath near Veeraval in Gujarat (Sourashtra)
2. Mallikarjuna at Srisailam (Andhra Pradesh)
3. Mahakaleshwar in Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh)
4. Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh)
5. Vaidyanath at Deogarh (Bihar) - According to some versions Vaidyanath is in Parli (Maharashtra)
6. Bheemashankar in Maharashtra near Pune (Maharashtra)
7. Rameshwar at Rameswaram (Tamil Nadu)
8. Nageshwar (Darukavana) near Dwaraka in Gujarat
9. Vishwanath at Kaasi (Uttar Pradesh)
10. Tryambakeshwar at Nasik (Maharashtra)
11. Kedarnath in Himalayas (Uttarakhand)
12. Ghrushneswhar (Maharashtra)





### **Pancha-Bhootha Linga Kshethras**

Lord Shiva considered as an embodiment of Pancha Bhoothas, the five basic elements of nature, Aakaasa (sky/space), Vaayu (air), Prithvi (earth), Jala (water) and Agni (fire). He had manifested at the following places which are regarded as the Pancha Bhootha Shiva Kshethras.

1. Chidambaram (Aakasa Linga), in Tamil Nadu
2. Kanchi (Prithvi Linga), in Tamil Nadu
3. Sri Kalahasthi (Vayu Linga) in Andhra Pradesh
4. Thiruvannaikkaval (Jala Linga) near Trichy (Tamil Nadu)

## 5. Tiruvannamalai (Agni Linga) in Tamil Nadu

Apart from the above some of the other notable holy places/temples connected to Lord Shiva/Rudra saannidya are...

- Gokarna (Karnataka) - Aatma Linga Kshetra;
- Murudeshwar (Karnataka),
- Dharmasthala (Karnataka),
- Nanjanagud (Karnataka)
- Anantheswara & Chandramouleeswara at Udupi (Karnataka)
- PARANTHI PANCHALINGESWARA TEMPLE (Karnataka)
- Alampur (Dakshina Kaasi near Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)
- Mahanandi (Andhra Pradesh)
- Vemulavada & Kaleswaram in Karimnagar dist (Telangana)
- Pashupathinath temple (Nepal)
- Amarnath temple (Jammu & Kashmir)

\* above list is not exhaustive...

### **Sri Rudra Devara chintana**

**(as per Madhva sampradaya)**

One of the Trinity Gods (Brahma-Vishnu-Maheshwara) ruling Thamasa guna (**Ahankaara Tattva**);

Lord Shiva (Rudra) is **Mano-abhimani devatha**;

**Mano-niyaamaka** the controller of the MANASU.

In Dvaita siddhantha, Sri Rudra Devaru is placed fairly high in 5th Kaksha along with Garuda & Sesha Devaru as per Tattvavaada/Taratamya;

Basically Lord Shiva is son of Lord Brahma (Virinchi Thanaya) and as such grand-son of Lord Vishnu.

One of the Trinity Lords (Brahma-Vishnu-Maheshwara) Lord Shiva is a Vedic God,

the one who is entrusted with the role of destruction (**Layakaraka**) with Sankarshana roopi Paramatma as his antaryaami.

One of the Ashta Dikkpaalakas (**Eeshaana**), guardian of the north-east direction;

The one who is bearing Vishnu Padodbhavi (holy Ganga) on his head; the one who became a platform for the holy Ganga to descent on to the earth;

A divine preceptor, spiritual guide to IndraAdi DEvatas...Lord Indra and other demi Gods; (**Dakshinamoorthy**)

Modest and benevolent God, Lord Shiva the one who instantly responds to the prayers of his devotees;

A divine doctor (**Bhishaje-Bhavaroginaam**) - **Vaidyanatha** coming to the rescue of his devotees' sufferings both physical as well as mind related;

ಕೃತ್ತಿವಾಸನೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ನೀ ನಾ  
ಲ್ವತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಪ ಸಮೀರನಲಿ ಶಿ  
ಷ್ಯತ್ವ ವಹಿಸ್ಯವಿಳಾಗಮಾರ್ಥಗಳೋದಿ ಜಲಧಿಯೊಳು |  
ಹತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಪದಿ ತಪವಗೈದಾ  
ದಿತ್ಯರೊಳಗುತ್ತಮನೆನಿಸಿ ಪುರು  
ಷೋತ್ತಮನ ಪರಿಯಂಕ ಪದವೈದಿದೆಯೊ ಮಹದೇವ ||

ಕೃತ್ತಿವಾಸನೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ನೀ ನಾ  
ಲ್ವತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಪ ಸಮೀರನಲಿ ಶಿ



ष्यत्व वहिस्यखिळागमार्थगळोदि जलधियोळु ।  
हत्तु कल्पदि तपवगैदा  
दित्यरोळगुत्तमनेनिसि पुरु  
षोत्तमन परियंक पदवैदिदेयो महदेव ॥

kR^ittivAsane hiMde nI nAl  
vattu kalpa samIranali shi  
Shyatva vahisi akhiLAgamArthagaLOdi jaladhiyoLu  
hattu kalpadi tapavagaidA  
dityaroLaguttamanenisi  
purushOttamana pariyaMka padavaidideyO mahadEva

(Harikathaamruthasaara - Mangalacharana Sandhi - 1.11)

Sri RudraDevaru is a great disciple of of Mukhya Praana (Lord VaAyu) under whom Rudra studied for 40 Kalpas and then did Penance for 10 Kalpas under the Sea (Samudra) and pleased Paramatma SriManNaaraayana to attain the forthcoming Sesha Padavi.

**VaisHnavaAnaAm YatHa SambHu** (SriMad Bhagavatha Purana 12.13.16) - **Foremost among the devotees of Vishnu,**

निम्नगानां यथा गङ्गा देवानामच्युतो यथा ।

वैष्णवानां यथा शम्भुः पुराणानामिदं तथा ॥

ನಿಮ್ಮಗಾನಾಂ ಯಥಾ ಗಂಜ್ಞಾ ದೇವಾನಾಮಚ್ಯುತೋ ಯಥಾ |  
ವೈಷ್ಣವಾನಾಂ ಯಥಾ ಶಮ್ಭುಃ ಪುರಾಣಾನಾಮಿದಂ ತಥಾ ॥

nimna-ganam yatha ganga devanam acyuto yatha

vaisnavanam yatha sambhuh purananam idam tatha

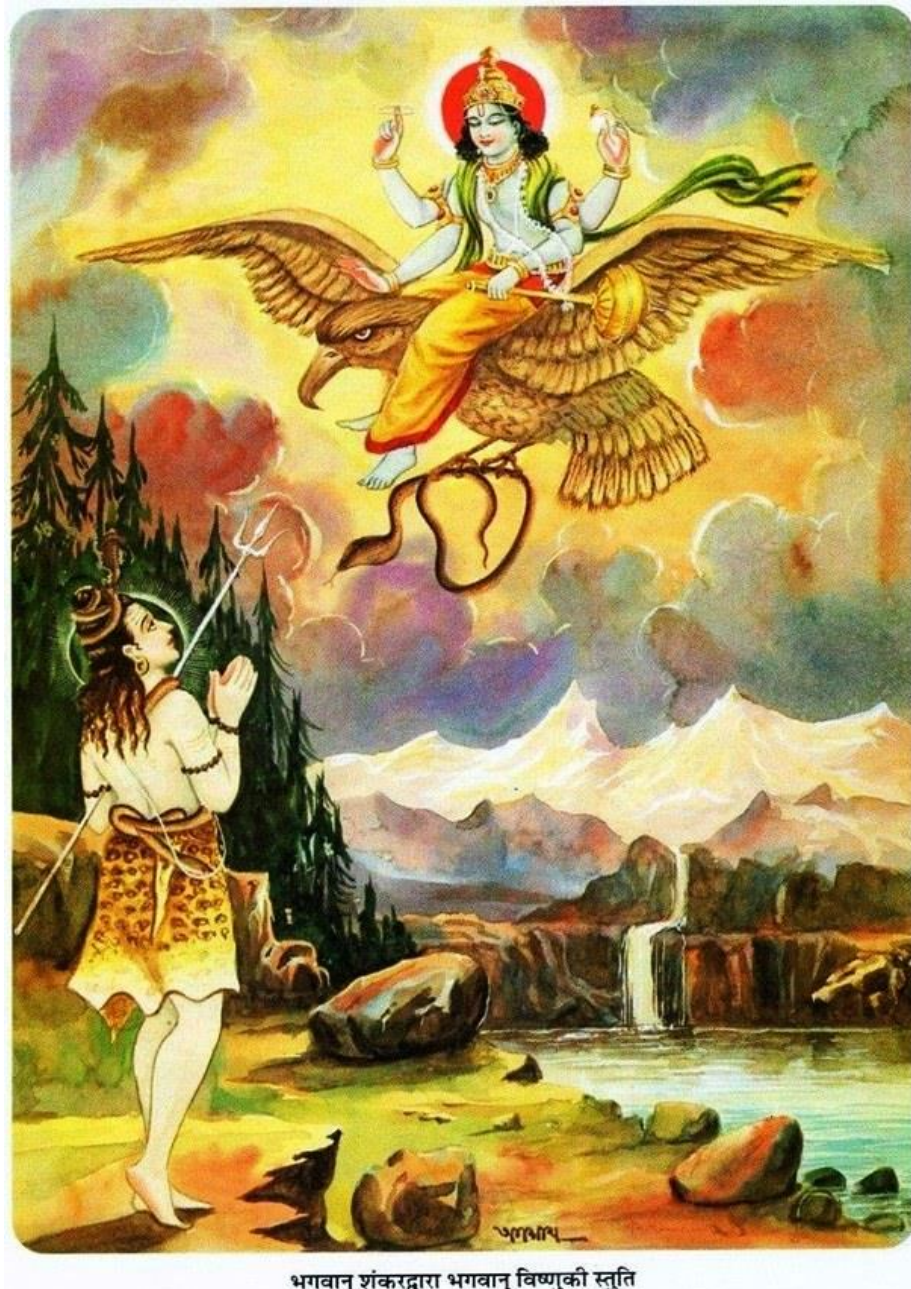
Just as...

GANGA is greatest among all the rivers,

ACHYUTA (Lord Vishnu) is the supreme among deities (Hari Sarvottama); and

ŚAMBHU [Śhiva] the greatest of Vaiṣṇavas, so also,

Srimad BHAGAVATAM is greatest of all Purāṇas.”



भगवान् शंकरद्वारा भगवान् विष्णुकी स्तुति

Above all "Hara Vaishnavottma" Lord Shiva is universally worshiped as the greatest devotee of Lord Vishnu.

Bhagawan Vishnu's sannidya will not be there where Vishnu devotees are ignored/disrespected and it will be there where they are respected/honoured.

Example DakshaYagna wherein Sri Rudra Devaru parama bhagavatottama and Vaishnavottama was insulted for which Lord Vishnu did not attend the Yagna resulting in GarvaBhanga to Daksha.

After Daksha realized the significance of Sri Rudra Devaru (who is much higher in Taratamya) and was properly respected Lord Vishnu attended the same.

[**mahanNinda varjanam** - Daksha Yagna and the episode of Daksha GarvaBhanga is the best example of consequences of abusing/insulting etc. of great (Maha) souls/Vishnu Bhaktas]

Do we need a better affirmation to worship Sri Rudra DEvaru?

The one who constantly meditates on Lord Vishnu;

The one who has extolled the glory, significance and merits of RaAma Naama (the gist of Vishnu Sahasranama) by preaching the same to his consort Goddess Parvathi Devi;

the one who has preached Naaraayana manthra to Lord Ganesha;

The one who is the cause to the birth of Lord Subramanya the chief of army of Gods (Deva Senapati);

Worship of Lord Shiva is prevailing in Hindu philosophy since time immemorial perhaps since Vedic times;

There are several historical and pouranic references to the worship of Lord Shiva and we find several divine personalities



having worshiped Lord Shiva on different occasions for various reasons.

Lord Vishnu in his incarnations (human form) also worshiped Lord Shiva for Loka Kalyana; welfare of the mankind and to maintain the loka-reeti (local conventions).

If one wants to get a steady mind and Vishnu Bhakti one has to worship and pray Lord Shiva and need His blessings.

SHIVA, SHANKARA, SHAMBHU, RUDRA, UGRAH, HARA, EeSHWARA, EeSHANAH; are not only names of Sri Rudra Devaru but also are attributes of the Supreme God Vishnu who is also called by those names.

**ಕೈಲಾಸವಾಸ ಗೌರೀಶ ಈಶ ತೈಲಧಾರೆಯಂತೆ**

**ಮನಸು ಕೊಡೊ ಹರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಂಭೋ**

**ಕೈಲಾಸವಾಸ ಗೌರೀಶ ಈಶ ತೈಲಧಾರೆಯಂತೆ**

**मनसु कोडो हरियल्लि शंभो**

kailAsavAsa gaurIsha Isha

tailadhAreyante manasu koDO hAriyalli sHambho

[Oh! Consort of Sri Gauri dEvi; Oh! lord, the one who lives in Kailasa, please grant me uninterrupted devotion (like oil flow) in Lord SriHari (Vishnu), Oh! Shambhu!] (Sri VijayaDasaru)

Basically all Demi- Gods are Vishnu devotees.

Lord Shiva is a Vishnu Parivaara Devatha.

Lord Vishnu will not get pleased if His devotees are not respected.

One cannot overlook /ignore them in one's spiritual journey.

Sri MadHvacHaryaru has introduced Shiva Panchakshari Mantra in TantraSaara Sangraha;

॥ शिव ध्यान मन्त्र ॥

ध्येयः पञ्चमुखो रुद्रः  
स्फटिकामलकान्तिमान् ।  
विद्युच्छुभ्रासितरजःश्यामान्यस्यमुखानितु  
जटावबद्धेन्दुकलः प्रियायुङ्नागभूषणः॥

॥ ಶಿವ ಧ್ಯಾನ ಮಂತ್ರ ॥

ಧೈಯಃ ಪಂಚಮುಖೋ ರುದ್ರಃ  
ಸ್ಫಟಿಕಾಮಲಕಾಂತಿಮಾನ್ ।  
ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛುಭ್ರಾಸಿತರಜಃ ಶ್ಯಾಮಾನ್ಯಸ್ಯ ಮುಖಾನಿತು  
ಜಟಾವಬದ್ಧೇಂದುಕಲಃ ಪ್ರಿಯಾಯುಜ್ ನಾಗಭೂಷಣಃ ॥

"Na-mah-Si-vaa-ya" known as Panchaakshari (having five syllables) is revered as one of the most popular manthras dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Shiva (Rudra) to be worshiped with proper Anusandhana...

"Hari Sarvottama - Vaayu Jeevottama"

Sri Rudraanthargatha - Bharatheeramana Mukhya  
Praanaanthargatha - Sankarshana roopi Paramaatma (Lord Vishnu)

[Upaasya moorthi of Sri Rudra Devaru is Narasimha and Bimba moorthi is Sankarshana]

**RUDRA DEVARU** (in the words of Sri Jagannatha Dasaru....)

ವಾಮದೇವ ವಿರಿಂಚಿತನಯ ಉ |  
ಮಾ ಮನೋಹರ ಉಗ್ರ ಧೂರ್ಜಟಿ ||  
ಸಾಮಜಾಜಿನವಸನ ಭೂಷಣ ಸುಮನಸೋತ್ತಂಸ ||  
ಕಾಮ ಹರ ಕೈಲಾಸ ಮಂದಿರ |  
ಸೋಮ ಸೂರ್ಯನಲ ವಿಲೋಚನ |  
ಕಾಮಿತಪ್ರದ ಕರುಣಿಸೆಮಗೆ ಸದಾ ಸುಮಂಗಳವಾ ||  
ವಾಮದೇವ ವಿರಿಂಚಿತನಯ ಉ |  
ಮಾ ಮನೋಹರ ಉಗ್ರ ಧೂರ್ಜಟಿ ||  
ಸಾಮಜಾಜಿನವಸನ ಭೂಷಣ ಸುಮನಸೋತ್ತಂಸ ||  
ಕಾಮ ಹರ ಕೈಲಾಸ ಮಂದಿರ |  
ಸೋಮ ಸೂರ್ಯನಲ ವಿಲೋಚನ |  
ಕಾಮಿತಪ್ರದ ಕರುಣಿಸೆಮಗೆ ಸದಾ ಸುಮಂಗಳವಾ ||

vAmadEva viriMchitanaya U|

mA manOhara ugra dhoorjaTi ||

sAmajAjinavasana bhooShaNa sumanasOttaMsa ||

kAma hara kailAsa maMdira |

sOma sUryanala vilOchana |

kAmitaprada karuNisemage sadA sumaMgaLavA ||

(**Harikathaamruthasaara - Mangalacharana Sandhi**)

**VAMADEVA**, the one who is very handsome, fair and pleasant.  
Vaama also means left; it is said that Lord Shiva always has  
Lord Vishnu to his left;

**VIRINCHI TANAYA** > son of Lord Brahma;

**UGHRA** > As Laya-kaaraka Shiva is Maha Rudra a great  
(Ughra) destroyer, fear less; Shatru Bhayankara who not only  
destroys creation as per the directions of the Supreme God  
Vishnu (with Sankarshana as Antharyaami) but also destroys

both internal and external enemies; provides cure for all maladies. As Maha Rudra, he is eliminator of agonies and sorrows.

**DHURJATI** > the one who has his hair having matted locks which are long and spread in the vast sky (Vyomakesha);

**sAmajAjinavasana bhooShaNa** > the one who is adorned with the skin of an Elephant (GajacharmAMbaradhara);

**SUMANASOTTAMSA** (**Sumanasa** + **UttamaAmsha**) > the one who is good at heart, benevolent and gracious; the one who is higher in Taratamya than Indraadi dEvatas;

**KAMAHARA** > the one who has reduced Kamadeva (Manmatha) into ashes; Kaama literally means lust one of the Arishadvargas and Shiva is the one who can destroy (HARA); the negative qualities;

the one whose abode is **KAILASA**

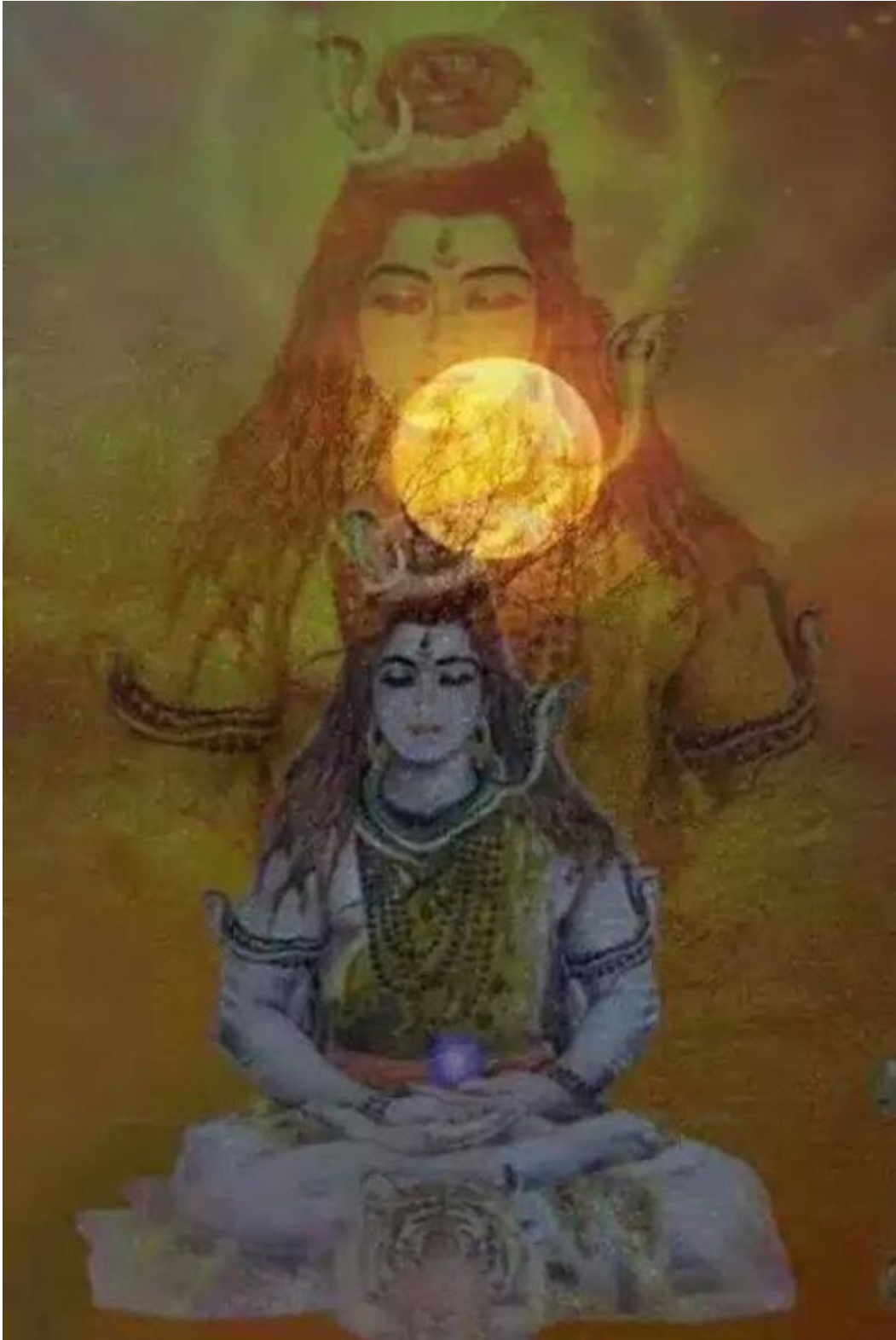
**SOMASURYAANALA-VILOCHANA** > the one who has three eyes (Trinethra): Surya in his right eye; Chandra (Soma) in his left eye and Agni (Anala) in his third eye in between the eye brows;

[Generally, we come across the name SOMA denoting CHANDRA the Moon. But did you know that SOMA is also one of the names of Lord Shiva who is famously called as SOMANATHA the Lord of SOMA = SA (Saha = with) + UMA (Parvati Devi) = SOMA the one who is always with UMA. UmaPathi Sri Rudra Devaru]

**KAMITAPRADA** > the one who grants/fulfills the desires of his devotees, He is also Kshipra - the one who grants quickly;



I surrender and offer my obeisance and salutations to such **Shiva** who is **mangalakara**, pure, sacred, selfless and who is ever auspicious - **SadaShiva**;



## **PradosHa** (brief note)

Pra means conspicuous; prominent; great and

Dosha means night/darkness.

Pradosha means great night.

In general Pradosha is associated with worship of Lord Shiva.

Pradosha time is very dear Rudra Devaru.

Originated from the concept of Time; Pradosha is a micro constituent of KaAlachakra (TIME) that occurs every day.

Duration of Six (6) Ghatis ie., 2 hours and 24 minutes after Sunset is called Pradosha Kaala.

The one that occurs on a day when Trayodasi thithi is prevailing during Pradosha kaala is called Maha Pradosha.

If it is associated with Tuesday it is called Bhouma Pradosha.

If it is associated with Monday it is called Soma Pradosha;

if it is associated with Saturday it is called Shani Pradosha;

if it is associated with Sunday it is called Bhanu Pradosha;

Worshiping RUDRA Devarru during Pradosha samaya with proper anusandhana;

RudraAntargatha-BharatiRamaMukhyaPraAnaAnthargatha-

Sankarshana Rupi Paramatma;

is highly meritorious to get rid of dosha/defects.

Pooja/Abhisehka/Archana with Pushpa/Bilva should be done to Rudra Devaru along with Saligrama in the evening after Sunset during Pradosha Kaala.

Some of the suggested readings during Pradosha are....

- > Sri Rudra Dwaadasanaama Stotra;
- > Vasishtakruta Daridryadahana Shiva Stotra;
- > Narayana Panditacharyakruta Shiva Stuti;

## **MAHA SHIVARATHRI**

### **How to reckon Maha-Shivarathri?**

As per Hindu Lunar Calendar, every 14th lunar day (Chaturdasi) of the dark fortnight (Krishna Paksha) is known as Maasa Shivarathri.

Sometimes it may fall on the 13th day (Trayodasi) itself. It is decided based on the presence of Chaturdasi thithi extending beyond midnight on that particular day.

At the same time every 13th or 14th day of the dark fortnight is not considered as Maha Shivarathri.

It is only the 13th /14th day of dark fortnight (Krishna Paksha) occurring in the lunar month of Maagha Maasam associated with Chaturdasi prevailing beyond mid night (Niseedha Vyaapini) is reckoned as Maha Shivarathri.

If Chaturdasi is prevailing during Pradosha time as well as at midnight it is considered as more meritorious for observing Maha Shivaratri.





## **WHAT IS MAHA SHIVARATHRI?**

There are several interpretations for the origin of Maha Shivarathri. Some of them are....

Maha Shivarathri literally means the great night belonging to Lord Shiva, his most favourite day.

Maha Shivarathri is reckoned as the day Lord Shiva (Rudra) was born as Virinchi Thanaya (son of Lord Brahma);

It is assumed as the day Lord Shiva emerged out in the divine world in Linga roopa (Jyothirlinga).

It is associated with the day Lord Shiva (Rudra) drank Halahala (poison) with Vaayu Devara anugraha during the episode of Ksheerasaagara Mathanam.

It is assumed as the day Lord Shiva performed his cosmic dance called Pralaya Thandava.

There is also a custom of performing Kalyanotsava of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvathi Devi on the day of Maha Shivarathri.



Maha Shivarathri dedicated to Lord Shiva is celebrated with great religious significance and fervor across the country by all Hindus.

In Madhwa Sampradaya no fasting and jaagarane is observed on the day of Maha Shivarathri. Darshana of Lord Shiva (Rudraanthargatha Sankarshanamoorthi) during Pradoshakaala is prescribed.

Sri UmaPati Rudrantargata Sri BharatiRamana  
MukhyaPranaantargata Sri Sankarshanaya Namaha

### **LORD SHIVA - AN ASTRO REMEDY**

Worship of Lord Shiva has also gained significance as a remedy for various astrological afflictions/mundane problems. Lord Shiva is considered as the star deity of Ardra constellation whose star Lord is Rahu falling in the zodiac sign of Gemini (Mithuna Raasi).

While Shiva worship is prescribed for Navagraha Dosha in general; in particular, it is prescribed as a remedy for afflictions from Sun, Moon, Saturn and Rahu and also as a remedy for Sarpa Dosha.

Some of the sacred hymns related to Lord Shiva are...

Shiva Panchakshari – Aum! Namah! Sivaayah!

Maha Mrutyunjaya Manthra;

Rudram – Namakam – Chamakam etc.

Maha Mruthyunjaya japa/homa; Ekadasa Rudrabhisheka are some of the time tested remedies dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Maha Mrutyunjaya Homa is conducted for good health, longevity and to get rid of Apamrutyu dosha and other obstacles in life.

Performing Shiva related remedies during Pradosha time will be more effective especially if it is coinciding with Monday or Saturday.

Rudra aradhana should be done with antargat SANKARSHAN anusandhaan only.



### **Sri Rudra Dwadasanama StotraM**

#### **ಶ್ರೀ ರುದ್ರ ದ್ವಾದಶನಾಮ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಮ್**

ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ತು ಮಹಾದೇವಂ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ ತು ಮಹೇಶ್ವರಮ್ |  
ತೃತೀಯಂ ಶಂಕರಂ ಪ್ರೋಕ್ತಂ ಚತುರ್ಥಂ ವೃಷಭಧ್ವಜಮ್ || ೧ ||  
ಪಂಚಮಂ ಕೃತ್ತಿವಾಸಂ ಚ ಷಷ್ಠಂ ಕಾಮಾಂಗನಾಶನಮ್ |  
ಸಪ್ತಮಂ ದೇವದೇವೇಶಂ ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಂ ಚಾಷ್ಟಮಂ ತಥಾ || ೨ ||  
ನವಮಂ ತು ಹರಂ ದೇವಂ ದಶಮಂ ಪಾರ್ವತೀಪತಿಮ್ |  
ರುದ್ರಮೇಕಾದಶಂ ಪ್ರೋಕ್ತಂ ದ್ವಾದಶಂ ಶಿವಮುಚ್ಯತೇ || ೩ ||

ಏತದ್ವಾದಶನಾಮಾನಿ ತ್ರಿಸಂಧ್ಯಂ ಯಃ ಪಠೇನ್ನರಃ |

ಗೋಘ್ನಶ್ಚೈವ ಕೃತಘ್ನಶ್ಚ ಭ್ರೂಣಹಾ ಗುರುತಲ್ಪಗಃ || ೪ ||

ಸ್ತ್ರೀಬಾಲಘಾತಕಶ್ಚೈವ ಸುರಾಪೋ ವೃಷಲೀಪತಿಃ |

ಸರ್ವಂ ನಾಶಯತೇ ಪಾಪಂ ಶಿವಲೋಕಂ ಸ ಗಚ್ಛತಿ || ೫ ||

ಶುದ್ಧಸ್ಫಟಿಕಸಂಕಾಶಂ ತ್ರಿನೇತ್ರಂ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರಮ್ |

ಇಂದುಮಂಡಲಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಂ ವಂದೇ ದೇವಂ ಸದಾಶಿವಮ್ || ೬ ||

|| ಇತಿ ಶ್ರೀರುದ್ರ ದ್ವಾದಶನಾಮ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಮ್ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣಂ ||

### ಶ್ರೀರುದ್ರದ್ವಾದಶನಾಮಸ್ತೋತ್ರಂ

ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ತು ಮಹಾದೇವಂ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ ತು ಮಹೇಶ್ವರಂ |

ತೃತೀಯಂ ಶಂಕರಂ ಪ್ರೋಕ್ತಂ ಚತುर्थಂ ವೃಷಭಧ್ವಜಮ್ || ೧ ||

ಪಂಚಮಂ ಕೃತ್ತಿವಾಸಂ ಚ ಷष्ठಂ ಕಾಮಾಙ್ಗನಾಶನಂ |

ಸಪ್ತಮಂ ದೇವದೇವೇಶಂ ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಂ ಚಾಷ್ಟಮಂ ತಥಾ || ೨ ||

ನವಮಂ ತು ಹರಂ ದೇವಂ ದಶಮಂ ಪಾರ್ವತೀಪತಿಂ |

ರುದ್ರಮೇಕಾದಶಂ ಪ್ರೋಕ್ತಂ ದ್ವಾದಶಂ ಶಿವಮುಚ್ಯತೇ || ೩ ||

ಏತದ್ವಾದಶನಾಮಾನಿ ತ್ರಿಸಂಧ್ಯಂ ಯಃ ಪಠೇನ್ನರಃ |

ಗೋಘ್ನಶ್ಚೈವ ಕೃತಘ್ನಶ್ಚ ಭ್ರೂಣಹಾ ಗುರುತಲ್ಪಗಃ || ೪ ||

ಸ್ತ್ರೀಬಾಲಘಾತಕಶ್ಚೈವ ಸುರಾಪೋ ವೃಷಲೀಪತಿಃ |

ಸರ್ವಂ ನಾಶಯತೇ ಪಾಪಂ ಶಿವಲೋಕಂ ಸ ಗಚ್ಛತಿ || ೫ ||

ಶುದ್ಧಸ್ಫಟಿಕಸಂಕಾಶಂ ತ್ರಿನೇತ್ರಂ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರಂ |

ಇಂದುಮಂಡಲಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಂ ವಂದೇ ದೇವಂ ಸದಾಶಿವಮ್ || ೬ ||

॥ ఇతి శ్రీరుద్రద్వాదశనామస్తోత్రం సమాప్తమ్ ॥

శ్రీరుద్రద్వాదశనామస్తోత్రం

ప్రథమం తు మహాదేవం ద్వితీయం తు మహేశ్వరం .

తృతీయం శంకరం ప్రోక్తం చతుర్థం వృషభధ్వజం .. 1..

పంచమం కృత్తివాసం చ షష్ఠం కామాంగనాశనం .

సప్తమం దేవదేవేశం శ్రీకంఠం చాష్టమం తథా .. 2..

నవమం తు హరం దేవం దశమం పార్వతీపతిం .

రుద్రమేకాదశం ప్రోక్తం ద్వాదశం శివముచ్యతే .. 3..

ఏతద్వాదశనామాని త్రిసంధ్యం యః పఠేన్నరః .

గోఘ్నశ్చైవ కృతఘ్నశ్చ భూణహో గురుతల్పగః .. 4..

స్త్రీబాలఘాతకశ్చైవ సురాపో వృషలీపతిః .

సర్వం నాశయతే పాపం శివలోకం స గచ్ఛతి .. 5..

శుద్ధస్పటికసంకాశం త్రినేత్రం చంద్రశేఖరం .

ఇందుమండలమధ్యస్థం వందే దేవం సదాశివం .. 6..

.. ఇతి శ్రీరుద్రద్వాదశనామస్తోత్రం సమాప్తం ..

SrI rudra dvAdaSanAma stOtram

prathamaM tu mahAdEvaM dvitIyaM tu mahESvaram |

tRutIyaM SaMkaraM prOktaM chaturthaM vRuShabhadhvajam

|| 1 ||

paMchamaM kRuttivAsaM cha ShaShThaM kAmAMganASanam |



saptamaM dEvadEvESaM SrIkaMThaM chAShTamaM tathA || 2  
||

navamaM tu haraM dEvaM daSamaM pArvatIpatim |

rudramEkAdaSaM prOktaM dvAdaSaM Sivamuchyate || 3 ||

EtaddvAdaSanAmAni trisaMdhyam yaH paThEnnaraH |

gOghnaSchaiva kRutaghnaScha bhrUNahA gurutalpagaH || 4 ||

strIbAlaghAtakaSchaiva surApO vRuShalIpatiH |

sarvaM nASayatE pApaM SivalOkam sa gacchati || 5 ||

SuddhaspaTikasaMkASaM trinEtraM chaMdraSEkharam |

iMdumaMDalamadhyasthaM vaMdE dEvaM sadASivam || 6 ||

|| iti SrIrudra dvAdaSanAma stOtram saMpUrNaM ||

UmaApatiSriRudraDevataAntargatha-

SriBharatiRamanaMUKhyaPraanaAnthargatha

SriSankarshanayaNamaha!

### **DARidrya daHana sHivA stotRaM**

(VasisHta Rushi-viRachIta)

॥ ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯ ದಹನ ಶಿವಸ್ತೋತ್ರಮ್ ॥

ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಾಯ ನರಕಾರ್ಣವ ತಾರಣಾಯ ಕರ್ಣಾಮೃತಾಯ  
ಶಶಿಶೇಖರಧಾರಣಾಯ |

ಕರ್ಪೂರಕಾಂತಿಧವಲಾಯ ಜಟಾಧರಾಯ ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯ ದುಃಖದಹನಾಯ ನಮಃ  
ಶಿವಾಯ || 1 ||

ಗೌರಿಪ್ರಿಯಾಯ ರಜನೀಶಕಲಾಧರಾಯ ಕಾಲಾಂತಕಾಯ  
ಭುಜಗಾಧಿಪಕಂಕಣಾಯ |

ಗಂಗಾಧರಾಯ ಗಜರಾಜವಿಮರ್ದನಾಯ ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯ ದುಃಖದಹನಾಯ ನಮಃ  
ಶಿವಾಯ || 2 ||

ಭಕ್ತಿಪ್ರಿಯಾಯ ಭವರೋಗಭಯಾಪಹಾಯ ಉಗ್ರಾಯ  
ದುರ್ಗಭವಸಾಗರತಾರಣಾಯ ।

ಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ಮಯಾಯ ಗುಣನಾಮಸುನ್ಯತ್ಯಕಾಯ ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯ ದುಃಖದಹನಾಯ  
ನಮಃ ಶಿವಾಯ || 3 ||

ಚರ್ಮಂಬರಾಯ ಶವಭಸ್ಮವಿಲೇಪನಾಯ ಭಾಲೇಕ್ಷಣಾಯ  
ಮಣಿಕುಂಡಲಮಂಡಿತಾಯ ।

ಮಂಝೀರಪಾದಯುಗಲಾಯ ಜಟಾಧರಾಯ ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯ ದುಃಖದಹನಾಯ  
ನಮಃ ಶಿವಾಯ || 4 ||

ಪಂಚಾನನಾಯ ಫಣಿರಾಜವಿಭೂಷಣಾಯ ಹೇಮಾಂಶುಕಾಯ  
ಭುವನತ್ರಯಮಂಡಿತಾಯ ।

ಆನಂದಭೂಮಿವರದಾಯ ತಮೋಮಯಾಯ ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯ ದುಃಖದಹನಾಯ  
ನಮಃ ಶಿವಾಯ || 5 ||

ಭಾನುಪ್ರಿಯಾಯ ಭವಸಾಗರತಾರಣಾಯ ಕಾಲಾಂತಕಾಯ  
ಕಮಲಾಸನಪೂಜಿತಾಯ ।

ನೇತ್ರತ್ರಯಾಯ ಶುಭಲಕ್ಷಣ ಲಕ್ಷಿತಾಯ ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯ ದುಃಖದಹನಾಯ ನಮಃ  
ಶಿವಾಯ || 6 ||

ರಾಮಪ್ರಿಯಾಯ ರಘುನಾಥವರಪ್ರದಾಯ ನಾಗಪ್ರಿಯಾಯ  
ನರಕಾರ್ಣವತಾರಣಾಯ ।

ಪುಣ್ಯೇಷು ಪುಣ್ಯಭರಿತಾಯ ಸುರಾರ್ಚಿತಾಯ ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯ ದುಃಖದಹನಾಯ  
ನಮಃ ಶಿವಾಯ || 7 ||

ಮುಕ್ತೇಶ್ವರಾಯ ಫಲದಾಯ ಗಣೇಶ್ವರಾಯ ಗೀತಪ್ರಿಯಾಯ  
ವೃಷಭೇಶ್ವರವಾಹನಾಯ ।

మాతంగచర్మవసనాయ మహేశ్వరాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ  
నమః శివాయ ॥ 8 ॥

వసిష్ఠేన కృతం శ్లోత్రం సర్వరోగనివారణం ।

సర్వసంపత్కరం శీఘ్రం పుత్రపౌత్రాదివర్ధనమ్ ।

త్రిసంధ్యం యః పఠేన్నీత్యం స హి స్వర్గమవాప్నోయాత్ ॥ 9 ॥

॥ ఇతి శ్రీవసిష్ఠవిరచితం దారిద్ర్యదహనశివశ్లోత్రం సంపూర్ణమ్ ॥

॥ దారిద్ర్య దహన శివస్తోత్రమ్ ॥

విశ్వేశ్వరాయ నరకార్ణవ తారణాయ కర్ణామృతాయ శశిశేఖరధారణాయ ।

కర్పూరకాన్తిధవలాయ జటాధరాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ నమః  
శివాయ ॥ ౧ ॥

గౌరీప్రియాయ రజనీశకలాధరాయ కాలాన్తకాయ భుజగాధిపకంకణాయ ।

గంగాధరాయ గజరాజవిమర్శనాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ నమః శివాయ  
॥ ౨ ॥

భక్తిప్రియాయ భవరోగభయాపహాయ ఉగ్రాయ దుర్గభవసాగరతారణాయ ।

జ్యోతిర్మయాయ గుణనామసునృత్యకాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ నమః  
శివాయ ॥ ౩ ॥

చర్మమ్బరాయ శవభస్మవిలేపనాయ భాలేక్షణాయ మణికుంజలమణితాయ ।

మందీరపాదయుగలాయ జటాధరాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ నమః  
శివాయ ॥ ౪ ॥

పఞ్చాననాయ ఫణిరాజవిభూషణాయ హేమాంశుకాయ  
భువనత్రయమణితాయ ।

ఆనన్దభూమివరదాయ తమోమయాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ నమః  
శివాయ ॥ ౫ ॥

భానుప్రియాయ భవసాగరతారణాయ కాలాంతకాయ కమలాసనపూజితాయ ।

నేత్రత్రయాయ శుభలక్షణ లక్ష్మితాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ నమః  
శివాయ ॥ ౬ ॥

రామప్రియాయ రఘునాథవరప్రదాయ నాగప్రియాయ నరకార్థవతారణాయ  
।

పుణ్యేషు పుణ్యభరితాయ సురార్చితాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ నమః  
శివాయ ॥ ౭ ॥

ముక్తేశ్వరాయ ఫలదాయ గణేశ్వరాయ గీతప్రియాయ  
వృషభేశ్వరవాహనాయ ।

మాతఙ్గచర్మవసనాయ మహేశ్వరాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ నమః  
శివాయ ॥ ౮ ॥

వసిష్ఠేన కృతం స్తోత్రం సర్వరోగనివారణం ।

సర్వసంపత్కరం శీఘ్రం పుత్రపౌత్రాదివర్ధనమ్ ।

త్రిసంధ్యం యః పఠేన్నీత్యం స హి స్వర్గమవాప్నుయాత్ ॥ ౯ ॥

॥ ఇతి శ్రీవసిష్ఠవిరచితం దారిద్ర్యదహనశివస్తోత్రం సంపూర్ణమ్ ॥

॥ దారిద్ర్య దహన శివస్తోత్రమ్ ॥

విశ్వేశ్వరాయ నరకార్ణవ తారణాయ కర్ణామృతాయ శశిశేఖరధారణాయ ।

కర్పూరకాంతిధవలాయ జటాధరాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ నమః శివాయ ॥ ౧ ॥

గౌరీప్రియాయ రజనీశకలాధరాయ కాలాంతకాయ భుజగాధిపకంఠకాయ ।

గంగాధరాయ గజరాజవిమర్దనాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ నమః శివాయ ॥ ౨ ॥

భక్తిప్రియాయ భవరोगభయాపహాయ ఉగ్రాయ దుర్గభవసాగరతారణాయ ।

జ్యోతిర్మయాయ గుణనామసునృత్యకాయ దారిద్ర్య దుఃఖదహనాయ నమః శివాయ ॥ ౩ ॥



चर्मम्बराय शवभस्मविलेपनाय भालेक्षणाय मणिकुण्डलमण्डिताय ।  
मंझीरपादयुगलाय जटाधराय दारिद्र्य दुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥ ४ ॥  
पञ्चाननाय फणिराजविभूषणाय हेमांशुकाय भुवनत्रयमण्डिताय ।  
आनन्दभूमिवरदाय तमोमयाय दारिद्र्य दुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥ ५ ॥  
भानुप्रियाय भवसागरतारणाय कालान्तकाय कमलासनपूजिताय ।  
नेत्रत्रयाय शुभलक्षण लक्षिताय दारिद्र्य दुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥ ६ ॥  
रामप्रियाय रघुनाथवरप्रदाय नागप्रियाय नरकार्णवतारणाय ।  
पुण्येषु पुण्यभरिताय सुरार्चिताय दारिद्र्य दुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥ ७ ॥  
मुक्तेश्वराय फलदाय गणेश्वराय गीतप्रियाय वृषभेश्वरवाहनाय ।  
मातङ्गचर्मवसनाय महेश्वराय दारिद्र्य दुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥ ८ ॥  
वसिष्ठेन कृतं स्तोत्रं सर्वरोगनिवारणं ।  
सर्वसम्पत्करं शीघ्रं पुत्रपौत्रादिवर्धनम् ।  
त्रिसंध्यं यः पठेन्नित्यं स हि स्वर्गमवाप्नुयात् ॥ ९ ॥  
॥ इति श्रीवसिष्ठविरचितं दारिद्र्यदहनशिवस्तोत्रं सम्पूर्णम् ॥

### DAridrya dahana shivastotraM

vishveshvarAya narakArNava tAraNAya karNA^mR^itAya  
shashishekharadhAraNAya |

karpUrakAntidhavalAya jaTAdharAya dAridrya  
duHkhadahanAya namaH shivAya || 1||

gaurIpriyAya rajanIshakalAdharAya kAlAntakAya  
bhujagAdhipaka~NkaNAya |

ga.ngAdharAya gajarAjavimardanAya dAridrya  
duHkhadahanAya namaH shivAya || 2||

bhaktipriyAya bhavarogabhayApahAya ugrAya  
durgabhavasAgaratAraNAya |

gyotirmayAya guNanAmasunR^ityakAya dAridrya  
duHkhadahanAya namaH shivAya || 3||

charmambarAya shavabhasmavilepanAya bhAleKShaNaya  
maNikuNDalamaNDitAya |

ma.njhIrapAdayugalAya jaTAdharAya dAridrya  
duHkhadahanAya namaH shivAya || 4||

pa~nchAnanAya phaNirAjavibhUShaNAya hemA.nshukAya  
bhuvanatrayamaNDitAya |

AnandabhUmivaradAya tamomayAya dAridrya  
duHkhadahanAya namaH shivAya || 5||

bhAnupriyAya bhavasAgaratAraNAya kAlAntakAya  
kamalAsanapUjitAya |

netratrayAya shubhalakShaNa lakShitAya dAridrya  
duHkhadahanAya namaH shivAya || 6||

rAmapriyAya raghunAthavarapradAya nAgapriyAya  
narakArNavatAraNAya |

puNyeShu puNyabharitAya surArchitAya dAridrya  
duHkhadahanAya namaH shivAya || 7||

mukteshvarAya phaladAya gaNeshvarAya gItapriyAya  
vR^iShabheshvaravAhanAya |

mAta~NgacharmavasanAya maheshvarAya dAridrya  
duHkhadahanAya namaH shivAya || 8||

vasiShThena kR^itaM stotraM sarvaroganivAraNaM |  
sarvasampatkaraM shIghraM putrapautrAdivardhanam.h |  
trisa.ndhyaM yaH paThennityaM sa hi svargamavApnuyAt.h ||  
9||

|| iti shrIvasiShThavirachitaM dAridryadahanashivastotraM  
sampUrNam.h ||

UmapatiRudraAntargata  
SriBharatiramanaMukhyaprAnaantargata  
SankarshanaayaNamaha - Sri Krishnaarpanamasthu

[A vintage of singing DaridryaDahana ShivaStothram at All  
India Radio Vijayawada (Bhakti Ranjani programme) on the  
occasion of #MahShivarathri

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4tBey8jGwCQ&feature=player\\_embedded  
&fbclid=IwAR0woIRETGWq09z24RvagraZkbv MOMOq FcQg7Q6fjZgHiFGk1Lo  
4Ct3mQl](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4tBey8jGwCQ&feature=player_embedded&fbclid=IwAR0woIRETGWq09z24RvagraZkbv MOMOq FcQg7Q6fjZgHiFGk1Lo4Ct3mQl)

हरि सर्वोत्तम - वायु जीवोत्तम – हर वैष्णवोत्तम  
ಹರಿ ಸರ್ವೋತ್ತಮ ವಾಯು ಜೀವೋತ್ತಮ - - ಹರ ವೈಷ್ಣವೋತ್ತಮ



शंभो शंकर हर हर महादेव्

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